1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 2 **EASTERN DIVISION** 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 08 CR 888 4 Government, Chicago, Illinois 5 VS. April 18, 2011 6 ROD BLAGOJEVICH, Defendant. 11:31 o'clock a.m. 8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 9 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES B. ZAGEL 10 11 For the Government: 12 THE HONORABLE PATRICK J. FITZGERALD, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY Reid J. Schar 13 BY: Carrie E. Hamilton 14 Christopher Niewoehner Assistant United States Attorneys 15 219 South Dearborn Street; Suite 500 16 Chicago, Illinois 60604 17 Court Reporter: 18 Blanca I. Lara, CSR, RPR 219 South Dearborn Street 19 Room 2504 Chicago, Illinois 60604 20 (312) 435-5895 21 22 23 24 25

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Case: 1:08-cr-00888 Document #: 1033 Filed: 09/11/12 Page 3 of 18 PageID #:16600 3 (The following proceedings were had in open 1 court:) 2 2008 CR 888, United States versus 3 THE CLERK: Rod Blagojevich. 4 MR. SCHAR: Good morning, Judge. 5 :31AM Reid Schar, Chris Niewoehner and Carrie 6 Hamilton on behalf of the United States. 7 MR. SOROSKY: All the attorneys of record are 8 present for Mr. Blagojevich. Sheldon Sorosky on behalf of Mr. Blagojevich. 10 :32AM THE COURT: I see them all, and they're all 11 12 here. This was a checkup date see what's new, what 13 issues have arisen. 14 15 MR. SCHAR: Judge, we have a variety of :32AM different things, mostly for clarification, and then 16 one issue to advise Your Honor related to -- these 17 are mostly housekeeping matters, but because we have 18 only one defendant left, are we going back to the 19 typical number of peremptory challenges? 20 :32AM THE COURT: Yes; assuming I seat 18, which is 21 my current intention, this means the defense has 13 22 and the government has 9 peremptories. 23 MR. SCHAR: And, Judge, you indicated that 24

there might be a Friday that we might have trial.

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4 1 We have some witnesses that are out of town, so just in terms of scheduling, do you a sense of when that might be? 3 THE COURT: I believe I have to be in 4 Washington, D.C. on May 24th and 25th, which means 5 :33AM that week there will be trial on May 23rd, 26th and 27th. 7 Thank you, Judge. 8 MR. SCHAR: That so far as I know is the only 9 THE COURT: Friday. 10 :33AM MR. SCHAR: Judge, you indicated you wanted 11 the defendant present on April 20th which is the 12 Wednesday the jurors are coming in. I wasn't sure 13 if there was a miscommunication regarding the 21st 14 15 versus the 20th. :33AM THE COURT: The answer to that question is is 16 I want the defendant to be ready to come in on the 17 20th, he may in fact be the coming in on the 21st, I 18 won't know. 19 MR. SOROSKY: So we'll have him on standby. 20 :34AM THE COURT: You'll have him on standby on 21 April 20th. 22 23 MR. SOROSKY: Yes. THE COURT: And standby the 21st. 24 25 MR. SOROSKY: Yes. :34AM

MR. SCHAR: Judge, in terms of access to the questionnaires, we could coordinate with Mr. Walker, obviously it would be our preference to have an opportunity to review them sometime in the evening of the 20th which seems like probably the quickest we can get access to them ahead of selection on the 21st.

THE COURT: I have made inquiries with respect to this from procurement who has to make the copies, it is my belief that we can have them the evening of the 20th, worse comes to worst, it'll be in the early morning on the 21st. It's not quite I think as urgent as normally would be because I don't think there's any chance that we will have jury selection completed on the 21st, so you'll have a chance to read them at your leisure, but it sometimes is helpful if they come in early.

And there will also be an early chance to examine the questionnaires I think, although you have to do that in the jury room, of those jurors who made what might be deemed to be requests for excuse that were denied by the jury office, because whether they're denied, they're called in. I have those questionnaires in my chambers now, I have not read them, and that will I think give me an idea and

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1 you, in turn, an idea of how many circumstances these requests will be denied. In some cases, in cases like these, it's quite obvious that the juror 4 believes that because, for example, he or she has heard of this case, they can't sit as a juror, which is not the law. In some cases the concerns about having a juror sit are patent, but they're not entirely patent because if they were then the jury office would excuse them. So you'll have a chance to look at them because you may want to have a say in that one as well.

What's next?

MR. SCHAR: Judge, the first one is a defense motion that we're going to get to, I know there are several motions still pending.

MR. SOROSKY: We would just inform the Court that the defense will be filing our own motion in limine concerning certain matters. We hope to have that before the Court within a day or two, and I don't think the Court is going to be confronted with anything the Court is not familiar with, the topic the Court has not previously examined in one way or another.

> Okay. THE COURT:

MR. SOROSKY: Now, I think we have to present

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        1 our response to the government's motion in limine.
        2 We plan to have that in by the end of the day.
          would the Court perhaps hold up on its final, final,
          final ruling until we have that response?
                 THE COURT:
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                              Sure.
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                  MR. SOROSKY: Thank you.
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                 MR. SCHAR: Judge, another issue of
          redactions, I believe that is now fully briefed.
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                 THE COURT: I'll give you a ruling by the end
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          of the day or early tomorrow.
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                 MR. SCHAR: Thank you, Judge.
                 THE COURT: Anything else?
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                  MR. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor, two more
          housekeeping matters. As far as the jury
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          questionnaires and our access to look at them, would
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          you make Friday available for to us come in?
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                 THE COURT: You mean this Friday?
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                 MR. GOLDSTEIN:
                                  Yes.
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                 THE COURT:
                              Sure.
                 MR. GOLDSTEIN: Okay. And then I don't know
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          if you want to discuss this at a later time, but I
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          remember, Your Honor, at the last trial you had sort
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          of questioned whether you were going to do the
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          alternates in chronological order. I was wondering
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          if you made a plan as to how you were going to do it
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this time. Remember, it was the 13 through 18 were the alternatives, I thought you suggested that possibly you were going to do it a different way.

THE COURT: What I suggested, and I suggested this several times, there's more than one way to decide who the alternates are. The one way which is most commonly used is the 13th selected jury is the first alternate. Another way to do it, I don't think has been used in this building but used in other places, which is random draw so nobody knows who the alternate is. And then one judge I know from a far off jurisdiction picks them in reverse order, the last jury selected, which creates interesting dilemmas for lawyers because they know that the first person in the box is likely the last. My personal view is the two choices, only reasonable two choices are the order selection and random selection, and you can feel free to suggest whatever you wish, and you don't have to do it now because we haven't gotten to the point of peremptory challenges yet.

MR. SOROSKY: If there was random selection, would the attorneys know the order? I mean, whoever was 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, whoever was chosen by the random selection?

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                 THE COURT: In other words, when they're
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          sitting in the box you would like to know which ones
          are the chosen?
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                 MR. SOROSKY: Right. Which ones would be 1,
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          2, 3, 4.
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                 THE COURT: Sure. We'll draw it out of a hat
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          before.
                 MR. SOROSKY: We're not going to bring David
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          Stern in as the commissioner?
                 THE COURT: No. no. There will be no
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          ceremony at all and no confetti.
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                 Anybody else have anything?
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                 MS. KAESEBERG: One additional thing on the
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          ruling on the redactions --
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                 THE COURT: Did you give me two housekeeping
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          issues or did you only give me one?
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                 MR. GOLDSTEIN: Two, the other one was the
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          Friday which you quickly allowed me to do.
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                 MS. KAESEBERG: With regard to the
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          redactions, the defense filed two separate filings
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          last week, one was an objection to the new
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          redactions proposed by the government.
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                 THE COURT: And one was a continuing
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          objection to the old redactions.
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                 MS. KAESEBERG: It was, to an extent,
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although it makes new arguments to the old redactions, so if you would consider that in your rulings?

THE COURT: Right.

0kay?

MR. SCHAR: Judge, there is one other issue.

THE COURT: There is always one other issue.

MR. SCHAR: There always is.

It is not lost on the government that suddenly the defendant starts showing up the last couple of days on television shows during the week of jury selection, and this morning he was on a particular show.

And the government is not at a point where we are necessarily asking for an order, but the circumstances have obviously changed between this trial and the last. This morning's episode was kind of phenomenal in just the out and out fabrications that are being made by the defendant, including two which are relevant to Your Honor, the first being suggesting that somehow it was the government that had discretion to determine which calls get played in this courtroom, which not only did you directly address with him at one point as he stood here, as I remember it, but we've gone through this entire

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1 trial. He then went on to talk about how you had no discretion to change the protective order, that it was entirely up to the government, again a complete fabrication.

And, obviously, going back to some comments you made the last time we were here, part of my understanding as to why some of this was potentially put out the last time was the hope, at least from the government's perspective, that if he would be on that witness stand and we have an opportunity to confront him with these lies that he continues to perpetrate, again the very week the selection is occurring, it now looks more and more that that is a questionable opportunity the government will ever have.

And to the extent that this is going to continue, at some point the government may well be back, if Your Honor doesn't want to address it now, asking for some remedy to address what are clearly fabrications that he is not being called on.

THE COURT: You want to say something or you want to wait for me to say something?

MR. SOROSKY: Well, it appears that my first thought is perhaps say nothing, but I can't help but comment on the fact that the -- and I did not see

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the interview, however the supposed fabrications that Mr. Schar refers to are Governor Blagojevich's knowledge or understanding of what the rules of law are, it's not concerning the facts of the case. I believe Mr. Schar was complaining about the governor's assessment of whether this Court could change the order entered to not disclose certain material and perhaps he misspoke when he said that the government decides as opposed to the court decides, I think that is far short of fabrications.

MR. SCHAR: Judge, objection --

MR. SOROSKY: And that was never --

MR. SCHAR: Shelly, not to interrupt ....

Judge, these are his talking points, this was not a mistake. He has repeatedly since the beginning of this trial suggested somehow in the context of government cover-up or government somehow abusing justice that are the ones stopping him from doing certain things. I'm shocked, at some level, that Mr. Sorosky suggests that somehow there is a misunderstanding from the defendant as to what exactly the law is from someone who has been both a prosecutor and a criminal defense attorney and who was told, point blank, how the rules were in this courtroom and has sat through episodes in this

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1 courtroom where it's clear who rules the courtroom 2 and who runs the courtroom and rules of evidence.

This is just part of an attempt by him to poison what's going on. And there's no misunderstanding, it's a purposeful attempt. And it's fine, Judge, to the extent that we get an opportunity to put him on the witness stand and point out that it's absurd and he's a liar, but we're not, and this continues, and it's not justifiable particularly the week of jury selection.

MR. SOROSKY: Well, Ms. Kaeseberg, I think, sought the interview and perhaps she can comment on it, Your Honor, I did not.

MS. KAESEBERG: Just for the factual matters, I mean, my understanding of what he was saying in the interview and my understanding of the protective order, frankly, is that the government classifies material that it deems confidential and then Your Honor enforces the protective order pursuant to the classifications made by the government, that's, I think, the factual issues.

MR. SCHAR: Judge, they were up here a week ago seeking to modify the protective order and it was denied by Your Honor. So there can't be any misunderstanding as to somehow that you have no

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1 discretion to do that. And that's, you know, secondary to the larger point of this continued drum beat of phone calls that somehow we're hiding the ball. At a certain point enough is enough. If he wants to continue to lie, he ought to be called on it.

THE COURT: Let me tell you what could be done in this case if I'm satisfied that there is some deliberate effort to subvert the jury. And I want to say at the beginning, I will not hold it against the defendant the exceptional incident that occurred after the first trial, one of the few things I saw, I try to avoid seeing this stuff, but the trial was over and I saw one of his lawyers, who I guess some day may have to answer for this, stand up and say that he was saying something with the deliberate intent to influence whatever jury was selected for another retrial, that was a pretty appalling statement by someone who did know better.

The first issue is that, and this has been done before, if the defendant has made many statements in public and he doesn't take the witness stand, the government is free to use, if it chooses, statements made by the defendant in public, particularly statements made to the press because

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1 there can be no expectation of confidentiality in statements made to the press. And it may very well be that the prosecution could construct a rationale for the admission of these. And one of the difficulties is is that while I think the defendant has made every possible effort to be as unspecific as possible, the defendant has made public statements which, arguably, may be inconsistent with the defense presented in court, positions taken by lawyers in opening statement, and some of that may very well be admissible.

Moreover, some of what the defendant says in public may, in fact, limit what defense counsel can say and argued. And finally, some of what the defendant says in public might prompt instructions by the Court as to what the jury might and might not consider.

I think under the circumstances, it will be wise for the defendant to restrain himself for a couple of reasons, the first is is that he could, if he has not already done so, step over the line. It's one of the reasons why most defense counsel don't like it when their clients stand up in front of press and say something. I've known few defense counsel who have encouraged this in their clients.

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In many cases they don't have to deal with it, and the reason they don't have to deal with it is because they know if their client stands up and calls a press conference, nobody in the press will show up. This is not the case with this particular defendant.

And the other question that's raised is whether the defendant does or does not respond to questions. I've noted in the first case that I was not terribly concerned about what defendant had to say because what it amounted to is "I'm innocent and I won't answer a single question" then he'd walk back into his house or walk back into his car. If what Mr. Schar has just said correctly represents the statements, this is a little newer than it was before. It happened one time and I recall addressing the defendant specifically and telling him it is not the government that decides what is admitted and not admitted, it is I, and I think that might be what Mr. Schar is referring to.

And it would be distressing if the defendant was making statements about legal process that he knows not to be the case, because he's been specifically advised by the Court. I don't know, and I'm not entitled to know, the nature of the

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1 conversations between defense counsel and defendant,
  but you can consider my remarks today as a red flag,
  then maybe we'll have to deal with it again and
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   maybe we won't.
          So that's that. Anything else anybody has?
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          MR. SCHAR:
                       Judge, you want to see us prior
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   to Wednesday?
          THE COURT: I think not, but if I do, I'm
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   sure somebody will be available on both sides and
   we'll call.
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                       Thank you, Judge.
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          MR. SCHAR:
                       Thanks.
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          THE COURT:
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       (Which concluded the proceedings had on this
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        date in the above entitled cause.)
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